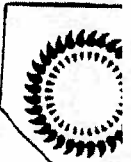


NEVADA CLIMATE SUMMARY

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SYNOPSIS

Except for the extreme northern portion of Nevada, July was much drier than normal. It was also a cool month, with departures of 7 to 10 degrees below normal in the far North, to minus degrees in the remainder of the State. Manhattan weather observer Euphemia Parker probably summed it up the best with this quote, July 1993 was windier and cooler than any of the old timers can remember."

TEMPERATURE

The trend set in June continued, as the Northern one-third of the State experienced one of the coolest Julys on record, with departures from average in the 5 to 10 degree range. The remainder of the State also completed two months of cool weather, but only in the 2 to 3 degree below normal range. No real summer heat occurred until the last couple of days of the month, carrying over through the first week of August. Station July highs were recorded at month's end, with 116 degrees at Laughlin and Cottonwood Cove on the 31st, being 6 degrees short of the State record for the month set several times at several locations, most recently in July 1992 at Cottonwood Cove.

Coolest locations were in the North, with the 18 degrees recorded on the 5th and 6th at the Prunty Ranch near Charleston tying the State low for July set at Ruth in 1968 and San Jacinto in 1913. Twenty four mornings fell below freezing this month at Charleston. In nearby California's "Eastern Sierra Country", Truckee airport had 21 degrees on the 16th.

PRECIPITATION

Many rain gages remained dry this month as summer moisture and convection were in short supply. At Las Vegas this was only the fourth dry July in the last 55 years of airport records. Only the extreme North had normal or above rainfall, and this was as a result of unusually strong and "far-South reaching winter-like" storms from the Pacific Northwest. Robert Karsteadt, at Jarbidge had one of the wettest with 1.10" with Mountain City at 1.20. Frank Richmeyer at Rowland, on the Idaho border west of Jarbidge recorded .93", with .89~ at Wildhorse Reservoir, .85" at the IL Ranch, where Ida Krasnikoff is the observer, and .83" at Contact.

With two months yet to go in Water Year 1993, the sparse rainfall at most locations brought percentages down a bit. A final tally will be made in October.

SUNSHINE, WIND & EVAPORATION

Sunshine hours were well above normal except in the cloudier than usual extreme North, with Las Vegas having an "almost perfect" 99% of the possible hours. Reno wasn't far behind with 93%. Ely also had an above normal 89%, as well as Winnemucca at 87%.

It was also a windy month, although no extremely high winds were recorded. Gusts reached into the 40 to 50 mph category in Smokey Valley and at some Western Nevada mountain locations.

Evaporation was above normal in the Southern two-thirds of the State, with abundant sunshine and wind as contributing factors. For example, pan evaporation was an above normal 12.85" at Reno UNR, 10.6¹ at Ted Hendricks, Minden location, 10.23" at Honey Lake Fleming Fish and Game, 10.52" at the Fallon Experimental Station, 9.86" at the Bransford Ranch near Shoshone.

NOTE: A quote from the State Climate Office Archives-"August 1897 was a remarkably cool month with temperatures averaging several degrees below normal. Precipitation was in excess of the usual amounts. Thunderstorms, high winds, and rain damaged the grain and alfalfa. Snow fell on the mountains on the 18th and heavy frost on the 22nd did damage to the grain and vegetable crops. The unripe grain was so badly frozen that it was cut for hay."

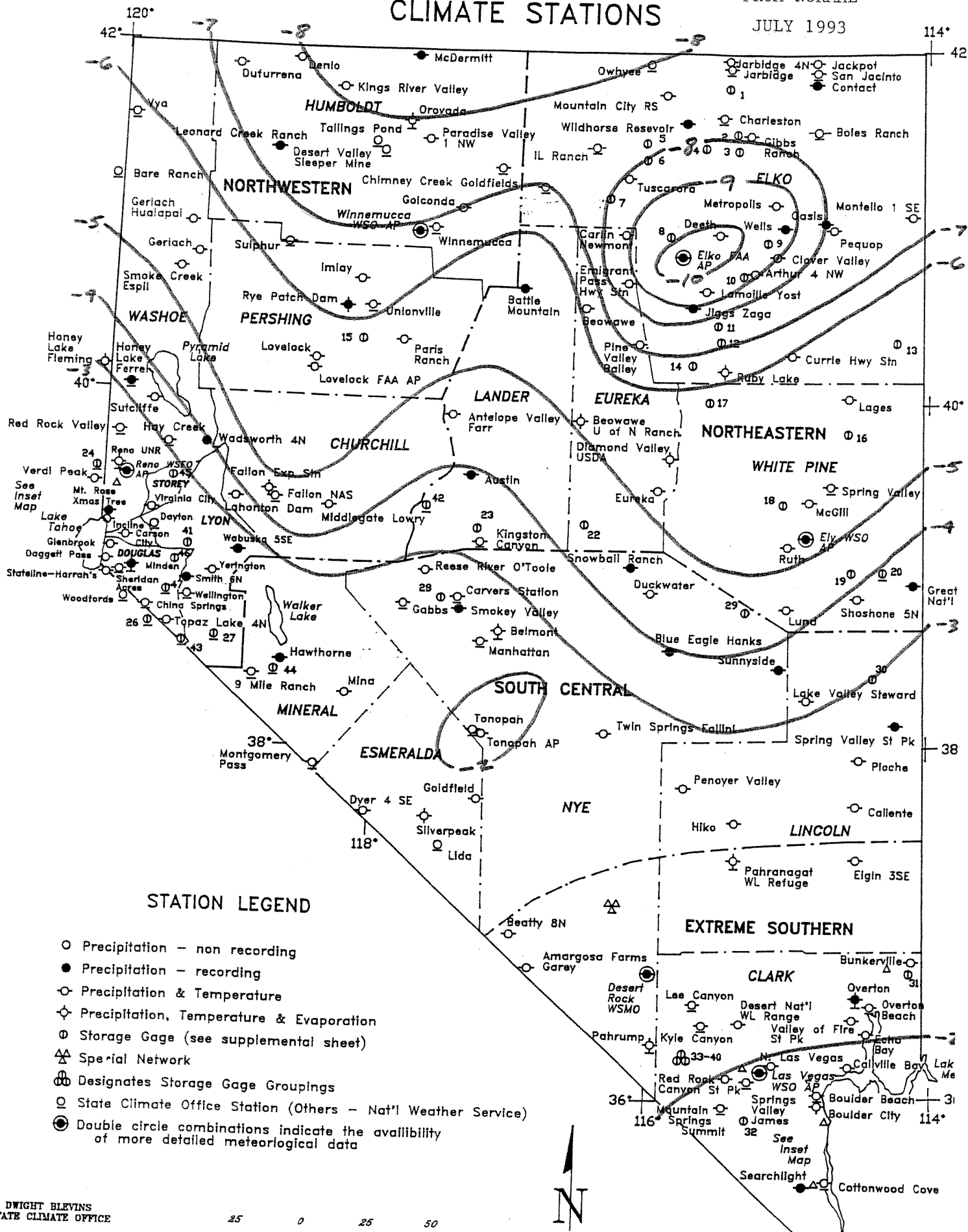
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NEVADA

CLIMATE STATIONS

DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE
FROM NORMAL

JULY 1993



NEVADA

PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL
PRECIPITATION

CLIMATE STATIONS

JULY 1993

